REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR

THE YEAR 1887-88.

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No. 181-G. OF 1888.

FROM

COLONEL H. C. A. SZCZEPANSKI,

Commissioner sub. pro tem., Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

DATED AMRAOTI, 16*th August* 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Educational Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the past year, 1887-88.

2. The unhealthiness of the year, owing to the prevalence of cholera, the injury done to the crops by excessive and unseasonable rain, and the enhanced rates of fees which came into operation in the latter part of the year, have somewhat retarded educational progress.

3. The leading features of the administration during the past three years are shown in the following table :—

		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Number of schools		951	988	1,033
Number of scholars		41,018	43,661	43,658
Average attendance		28,938	30,041	31,529
Total income of the department	Rs....	3,79,959	4,06,176	4,18,437
Total expenditure of the department	„ ...	3,89,392	4,02,782	4,24,984
Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age		19 23	20·40	20·32

4. The number of the different classes of boys' schools and their attendance for the past two years are compared below :—

			No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils.
High Schools	1886-87	...	2	328
	1887-88	...	2	330
	Increase	...	...	2
Middle Schools	1886-87	...	24	4,367
	1887-88	...	24	4,244
	Decrease	...	...	123
Primary Schools	1886-87	...	543	28,924
	1887-88	...	544	27,730
	Decrease	...	1	1,194
Aided Schools	1886-87	...	240	5,091
	1887-88	...	315	6,537
	Increase	...	75	1,446
Unaided Schools	1886-87	...	98	1,178
	1887-88	...	77	1,101
	Decrease	...	21	77

5. The number of secondary schools remains the same, and there has been little change in the number of Government primary schools, which have increased by 1, while the attendance has decreased by 1,194. An eminently satisfactory feature is the increase under aided schools, the number of which increased by 75 and the scholars by 1,446. As the number of pupils in unaided schools has fallen by only 77, it may fairly be assumed that the decrease in primary schools is accounted for in a great measure by the increase in aided schools.

6. It is a pleasure to note that female education still progresses, though the rate of progress is slow. The following are the figures for the past three years:—

	No of Schools.			No. of Pupils.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Government Schools ...	27	28	30	758	845	932
Municipal do. ...	4	6	6	195	289	281
Aided do. ...	...	4	7	...	90	148
Private do. ...	3	...	...	84	..	...
Total ...	34	38	43	1,037	1,224	1,361
Attending Boys' Schools ...				165	199	211
Grand Total ...				1,202	1,423	1,572

7. The income of the department has increased, so also has the expenditure, and there is no margin whereby educational operations could be extended. Only about a fifth of the population of a school-going age attend our schools, and it is clear that if further progress is to be made either a much greater development must be given to the grant-in-aid system, or the income of the department must be increased. A large accumulated surplus of the Educational Cess has been locked up for several years. At the close of 1887-88 it amounted to Rs. 1,51,346, which it is intended to utilise in the construction of new school-houses; but it will be necessary also to consider how these schools are to be maintained, for, as observed by the Director in paragraph 33 of his Report, the cost of the establishment cannot be met from the surplus of the Educational Cess, which is intended for another purpose, and which besides would soon be exhausted.

8. The excellent quality of the work done in our schools was manifested at the last matriculation examination of the Bombay University, where, out of 27 candidates from the two high schools of the province, 17 passed, or 63 per cent., while the percentage of passes in the case of candidates for the same examination outside Berar was only 27·3.

9. The new fee rules came in force on the 1st December last; and although their introduction is credited with a part of the decrease in the number of our scholars, there is already reason to believe that they will be beneficial to the cause of education in the province both by causing an expansion in the grant-in-aid system to the relief of our present fully-taxed resources and by producing in due course a healthy competition between the two classes of schools. A more matured opinion can, however, be formed regarding these rules when the report for the current year comes under review.

10. Indigenous schools show satisfactory progress in every respect. The number has risen from 338 to 390, the number of pupils examined from 3,667 to 4,635, and the grants earned from Rs. 6,189 to Rs. 8,180.

11. The three schools for Eurasian children established at Amraoti, Akola, and Yeotmal, with an aggregate strength of 57 pupils, are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

12. It is also satisfactory to observe that the number of low-caste Hindu pupils has doubled during the past five years, the number having risen during that period from 677 to 1,392, or from 2·3 to 3·9 per cent. of the total number of pupils in Government and Municipal schools. There has been a slight increase in the number of Mahomedan scholars, and two more schools were erected during the year for this class of pupils. Further progress may be expected if the Mahomedan gentlemen of Berar continue, as they have begun, to give a practical form to their interest in the education of their poorer brethren.

13. In the last paragraph of his Report the Director refers to the recommendations of the Education Commission, and remarks that effect has been given to them as far as practicable. The great desideratum at present is the extension of primary education, and this is being done as far as our present means allow.

14. Mr. Jatar's Report is as usual full, clear, and interesting, and his administration of the department, of which he is the head, is as creditable to himself as it is beneficial to the cause of education in Berar.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. C. A. SZCZEPANSKI,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 714 OF 1888-89.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

DATED AKOLA, 3*rd July* 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1887-88.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

2. The year was not favourable to the progress of education. Cholera was prevalent in Berar with greater or less severity from June to January, and caused nearly 15,000 deaths. The population of the province also suffered greatly from fevers and bowel-complaints in the rainy season of 1887, and the excessive and untimely rainfall injured the *kharif* crops and affected the attendance and progress of the schools in many places. The enhanced rates of fees which came into operation on the 1st of December also caused a decrease in attendance in Government schools in some of the districts. For these reasons the number of schools and scholars have not much increased. The total number of schools has risen by 45, but the total number of pupils remains almost the same. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the number of aided schools has increased from 244 to 322, or by nearly 32 per cent., and pupils in these schools have risen from 5,181 to 6,704, or by 29 per cent. The other satisfactory features of the year are that tahsildars and school committees took greater interest in the schools and paid more visits to them than in the previous year, that 17 pupils from the Berar high schools [illegible]4 ex-pupils passed at the last matriculation examination of the Bombay [illegible]ersity, against 11 in 1886-87, and that the number of passes at the high [illegible]ol entrance examination, which is held in the highest standard of the [illegible]dle school course, increased from 128 to 143, and those in the primary [illegible]ndards in Government and municipal schools from 10,928 to 11,608, or [illegible]m 60·8 to 64·1 per cent. of the pupils examined. The amount of bonuses [illegible]ranted to successful teachers in Government and municipal schools [illegible]ncreased from Rs. 2,646 to Rs. 3,315, and the fee receipts rose from Rs. 41,169 to Rs. 46,656. Schools for European and Eurasian children were opened at Amraoti and Akola during the year, and monthly grants of Rs. 150 and 40 were sanctioned for them respectively by the Resident. Result grants to indigenous schools increased from Rs. 6,189 to Rs. 8,179, and the number of pupils studying primary standards who earned these grants rose from 1,694 to 2,199.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following statement compares schools and scholars on the 31st March of 1888 with those on the last day of the previous year:—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions.			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1886-87.	17,711	5,585	Males 1,380,492	950	38	988	42,238	1,423	43,661	20·40	·73
1887-88.			Females 1,292,181	990	43	1,033	42,086	1,572	43,658	20·32	·81
			Difference ...	+ 40	+ 5	+ 45	— 152	+149	— 3	— ·08	+ ·08

It will be observed that though the number of schools has increased by 45, there has been no perceptible change in the number of pupils. There were 152 boys less on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 than on the last day of the previous year. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the rolls showed an increase of 149 girls at the close of the year under report, the number of female schools having increased by five.

Public and private schools with scholars.

4. The number of schools, public and private, with the number of scholars attending them on the 31st March last, may thus be compared with the numbers on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Year.	Public institutions.										Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.				Under private management.				Total.					
	Government schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.							
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1886-87 ...	598	34,560	22	2,402	244	5,181	98	1,178	902	43,321	26	340	928	43,661
1887-88 ...	601	33,335	22	2,345	322	6,704	77	1,101	1,022	43,485	11	173	1,033	43,658
Difference ...	+3	—1,225	...	—57	+78	+1,523	—21	—77	+60	+164	—15	—167	+45	—3

The number of public institutions has increased by 60, and scholars attending them have risen by 164. The number of Government schools has increased by 3, the number of municipal schools has remained the s[illegible] a[illegible] the number of aided schools and scholars has risen by 78 and 1,523 [illegible] spectively. The other columns show a falling-off. It will be observed th[illegible] though the number of pupils in *public schools* has risen by 164, the falling-o[illegible] in "private schools," which, as explained in previous Reports, serve no publi[illegible] purpose, has caused a very slight decrease of 3 in the total number of pupils. The decrease of 1,225 pupils in Government schools and the simultaneous increase of 1,523 pupils in aided schools suggests the inference that the introduction of the revised rates of fees has told injuriously on the former, and that the same cause, coupled with the liberality of the new grant-in-aid Rules, has benefited the latter.

As long as education in Government schools could be obtained on very easy terms, people naturally preferred to send children to those institutions, and it was almost impossible for private enterprise to compete with Government with any hope of success. The funds at our disposal, also, had almost been exhausted, and we could not open more Government schools to impart education to the people. As nearly 80 per cent. of the boys of school-going age remain uneducated, it was incumbent upon us to adopt every means in our power to spread education amongst the masses, and it was therefore highly desirable to endeavour to encourage private enterprise. The endeavour was made in two ways. The fees in Government schools were raised, and the grant-in-aid Rules were made more liberal. This accounts for the increase in the number of aided schools in such a year as the one under report. It will be seen from the reports for previous years that in bad years, schools under private management suffered more than Government schools. Such is not the case this year. The Deputy Educational Inspectors report that the indigenous schools are generally under more competent men now than formerly. Thus it will be seen that the revised rules for grants-in-aid, which came into operation in June 1887, have worked satisfactorily.

5. The following statement shows the number of different classes of schools and scholars on the 31st March last, and on the last day of the previous year :—

Schools of different classes.

Description of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
School Education—General.							
Public institutions. Secondary..	Government High	...	Boys ...	2	2	328	330
	Do. Middle	...	Boys ...	24	24	4,367	4,244
Primary ...	Government	...	Boys ...	543	544	28,924	27,730
			Girls ...	28	30	845	932
	Municipal	...	Boys ...	16	16	2,113	2,064
			Girls ..	6	6	289	281
	Under private management. Aided	...	Boys ...	240	315	5,091	6,537
			Girls ...	4	7	90	167
	Unaided	...	Boys ...	98	77	1,178	1,101
Private institutions.	Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit)	...	Boys ...	11	8	183	144
	Elementary ...	..	Boys ...	15	3	157	29
School Education—Special.							
Training school for Masters	...	...	..	1	1	96	*99
			Total ...	988	1,033	43,661	43,658

* This includes 19 pupil-teachers who are being trained for schoolmasterships in the different districts.

The number of secondary schools remains the same. Government primary schools for boys have increased by one, and those for girls by two; but the attendance in all the classes of Government and municipal institutions save the high and Government primary schools for girls has fallen off more or less. The falling-off has been attributed, among other causes, to the increase in the rates of fees. The following facts, however, deserve consideration in connection with this subject. In the Anglo-vernacular schools the number of pupils fell off from 4,367 to 4,092 *before* the enhanced rates were introduced on the 1st of December 1887, and the number rose again to 4,244 by the end of the year under report. In the Wun District, though the total number of pupils has decreased, the number of pupils in those primary schools in which the enhanced rates of fees were introduced, has increased during the year; and in the Buldana District, though the number in such schools has slightly (by ·5 per cent.) fallen off during 1887-88, the number has slightly risen since the new rates were introduced. In the Amraoti and Basim Districts, however, the enhanced rates seem to have been felt keenly. The Basim District is known to be backward, but it is disappointing to find that the Amraoti District should show by far the largest decrease in attendance in its primary schools. Out of a total decrease of 1,345 that of 762 has occurred in Amraoti.

Two more middle schools were allowed to open a class under the 8th standard and four primary schools were permitted to open English classes in accordance with the Resident's orders conveyed in the Secretary for Berar's letter No. 985 R, dated 21st April 1887. Had it not been for the opening of these classes the increase in the attendance at the high schools would have been greater, and the decrease in the middle schools would have been smaller than it is.

The decrease in schools and scholars under unaided institutions is more apparent than real, inasmuch as most of them have doubtless been absorbed into "aided" schools during the year. The new grant-in-aid Rules being liberal, the masters of many of the schools which were formerly unaided have successfully endeavoured to conform to the rules strictly and obtain grants-in-aid.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

6. The following table gives the number of schools for boys in different districts, and shows the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male scholars to the male population of school-going age.—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	No. of schools for boys. Public institutions. Departmental.	Public institutions. Municipal Board.	Public institutions. Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Private institutions. Elementary teaching.	Total.	No. of boys in Public institutions. Departmental.	Public institutions. Municipal Board.	Public institutions. Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Private institutions. Elementary teaching.	Total.	Average No. of square miles to every school.	Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Akola ...	2,660	308,046	155	6	92	3		256	8,766	872	1,930	82		11,650	10·4	25·2
Buldana ...	2,804	225,243	99	...	71	...	2	172	5,781	...	1,401	...	17	7,199	16·3	21·02
Do. excluding Mehkar ...	[1,799]	[158,073]	[78]	[...]	[59]	[...]	[2]	[139]	[4,488]	[..]	[1,225]	[...]	[17]	[5,730]	[13]	[24·1]
Basim ...	2,958	185,071	55	.	59	1	...	115	2,904	...	708	6	. .	3,618	25·7	13·03
Amraoti ...	2,759	296,051	122	4	97	...	1	224	7,513	689	2,136	.	12	10,350	12·3	23·1
Wun ..	3,907	201,491	55	...	35	...	...	90	2,846	...	536	...	...	3,382	43·4	11·1
Ellichpur ..	2,623	162,590	85	6	38	4	...	133	4,593	503	927	56	...	6,079	19·7	24·9
Do. excluding Melghat ...	[974]	[140,373]	[83]	[6]	[38]	[4]	[..]	[131]	[4,550]	[503]	[927]	[56]	[...]	[6,036]	[7·4]	[28·6]
Total ...	17,711	1,380,492	571	16	392	8	3	990	32,403	2,064	7,638	144	29	42,278	17·8	20·4

Akola still keeps the foremost place in respect to schools and scholars, and Ellichpur, excluding Melghat, is still first as regards the average number of square miles to every school, and the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age. The relative positions of the districts have undergone no perceptible change.

The province, excluding Melghat, has a school for every 16·3 square miles, and 20·7 per cent. of the boys of school-going age are at school. There is no doubt that there is vast room for the extension of education in the province, but when we consider that in the advanced Bombay Presidency the percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age is only 27·28, it will appear that we are not far behind in the race. Colonel Mackenzie, one of the most experienced district officers, considers that "the children of the poverty-stricken and labouring classes, many of whom cannot possibly be sent to school, * * * are about forty per cent. of the whole."

The income of the Department.

7. The income of the Department from all sources during the year under report may thus be compared with that of the previous year :—

			Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial revenues ...	1886-87	...				2,42,294	10	3
	1887-88	...	...			2,51,139	5	7
Revenues from local sources. Educational cess receipts ...	1886-87	...	1,04,496	0	9			
	1887-88	...	1,01,541	14	4			
Fees realized in high and middle schools ...	1886-87	...	13,960	9	3			
	1887-88	...	15,783	14	9			
Do. in primary schools ...	1886-87	...	27,209	0	3			
	1887-88	...	30,872	2	9			
Grants from town fund ...	1886-87	...	1,072	5	4			
	1887-88	...	1,521	0	0			
Municipal contributions ...	1886-87	...	10,729	3	11			
	1887-88	...	12,391	6	2			
Popular contributions ...	1886-87	...	6,414	0	7			
	1887-88	...	5,187	6	3			
	1886-87	...	...			1,63,881	4	1
	1887-88	...	...			1,67,297	12	3
Total ...	1886-87	...	...			4,06,175	14	4
	1887-88	..	...			4,18,437	1	10

The total income of the year is greater than that of the preceding year by upwards of Rs. 12,000. The receipts from the provincial revenues have increased by nearly Rs. 9,000, but those from the educational cess have decreased by about Rs. 3,000. There has been some rise in the income from every other local source except popular contributions (*vide* paragraph 11.)

Receipts from the educational cess.

8. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess, and the actual receipts for the last two years :—

		Akola.	Buldana	Basim	Amraoti.	Wun	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Demand	1886-87	27,903 9 9	15,775 5 5	9,843 10 0	24,721 8 3	7,698 3 6	14,801 1 0	1,00,743 5 11
	1887-88 ..	27,794 11 9	15,802 13 11	9,905 12 0	25,014 0 0	8,892 7 7	14,817 5 0	1,02,227 2 3
Actual receipts.	1886-87	29,148 3 9	16,419 11 4	8,941 15 5	24,617 12 5	10,603 11 7	14,766 8 3	1,04,496 0 9
	1887-88	28,257 9 10	15,701 12 2	9,426 9 3	26,198 6 10	7,077 13 9	14,879 10 6	1,01,541 14 4

It will be observed that though the demand has increased by about Rs. 1,500, the receipts have fallen off by nearly Rs. 3,000; but the receipts during the year fall short of the demand for the year only by Rs. 685. There has been some increase in the demand in every district except Akola; while as regards receipts they have fallen in Akola, Buldana, and Wun, and risen in Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Basim.

Fee receipts.

9. The following table shows the amounts of fees realized in all the classes of Government schools during the last three years :—

Schools	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High schools	3,397 8 0	3,905 8 0	4,078 0 0
Middle do.	9,228 7 3	10,055 1 3	11,705 14 9
Primary do.	26,087 0 11	27,209 0 3	30,872 2 9
Total ..	38,713 0 2	41,169 9 6	46,656 1 6

The income from fees levied in Government schools has increased by nearly Rs 5,000 during the year, which is due to the introduction of the enhanced rates of fees on the 1st of December 1887.

Municipal contributions.

10. The following statement shows the amounts spent on schools by the several municipal committees in the province :—

Municipality.	Total income of the Municipality for 1887-88.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board Schools.	Total income.	Expenditure. School Establishments, Grants-in-aid, &c. Boys' Schools. Anglo-Vernacular.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Government.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Municipal Board.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Aided.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Total.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Government.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Municipal Board.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Aided.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees of boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Percentage of the contributions to the Municipal income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola	30,736 0 0	627 12 0	62 6 0	31,426 2 0	...	...	1,219 3 0	234 1 0	1,453 4 0	...	272 15 2	43 2 6	316 1 8	846 1 0	202 9 7	56 14 0	410 5 0	3,285 3 2	10·7
Akot	10,515 10 10	...	...	10,515 10 10	...	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	350 0 0	3·3
Khamgaon	35,104 11 6	366 4 0	2 0 0	35,472 15 6	...	...	1,167 15 6	167 0 0	1,334 15 6	...	216 0 0	...	216 0 0	373 9 9	88 8 4	...	585 9 11	2,598 11 6	7·4
Shegaon	5,168 12 0	...	...	5,168 12 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 8 0	150 0 0	...	...	288 8 0	5·6
Basim	5,252 3 0	...	...	5,252 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	...	...	96 0 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	1·8
Amraoti	45,595 14 2	819 8 0	12 10 0	46,428 0 2	...	...	1,208 3 9	147 12 6	1,356 0 3	...	520 1 0	...	520 1 0	227 12 0	...	...	1,458 4 8	3,562 1 11	7·8
Ellichpur	14,538 14 6	572 14 9	...	15,111 13 3	...	...	1,315 11 8	61 9 6	1,377 5 2	...	...	...	...	469 0 1	65 6 0	24 0 0	275 2 3	2,210 13 6	15·2
Total ...	1,46,912 2 0	2,386 6 9	77 0 0	1,49,375 8 9	120 0 0	300 0 0	4,911 1 11	610 7 0	5,941 8 11	96 0 0	1,009 0 2	43 2 6	1,148 2 8	1,934 14 10	506 7 11	80 14 0	2,779 5 10	12,391 6 2	8·4
Total for 1886-87 ...	1,43,947 11 11	1,937 3 9	188 11 0	1,46,073 10 8	120 0 0	300 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 10 1	96 0 0	897 0 2	...	993 0 2	1,288 4 8	206 15 6	73 10 0	2,452 11 6	10,729 3 11	7·3